

Ac 4421(3)

II

Bishop's Stortford Urban District
Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1963

**Bishop's Stortford Urban District
Council**



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1963

Printed by Ellis & Phillips Ltd., Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford

Members of the Council, 1963-1964

Chairman:

Councillor G. H. WILLIAMS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor R. MERRILL

Chairman-Elect:

Councillor P. L. T. WALKER, B.A.

Councillor MRS. C. ATKINS, B.Sc.

„ J. R. BLAKEY, M.Sc.

„ W. J. GEORGE

„ S. H. HASKELL

„ D. G. LACY

„ C. J. N. LINDSEY

„ MRS. M. B. MASON

„ R. H. READ

„ R. T. RUNDLE

„ T. SHARROCK, J.P.

„ R. M. STEWART

„ P. G. M. TRIPP

„ R. J. VENN, T.D., C.C., M.I.Chem.E., M.Inst.F.

„ A. G. WISBEY, G.M., J.P.

„ MRS. H. M. WOOLLEY

Public Health Department

EIRWEN M. HARRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Until 24.8.63

I. G. YULE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. From 1.9.63

Medical Officer of Health

A. L. GOOD, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.I.Hsg.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

H. W. CHILDS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

R. C. BROWN Until 30.6.63

MISS S. M. COOPER From 16.9.63

Pupil Public Health Inspector

MRS. S. DREW Until 31.1.63

MRS. R. WATERS From 18.2.63

Clerk/Typist

A. TURNER

Rodent Operator

Bishop's Stortford Urban District Council

Public Health Department,
The Council House,
Bishop's Stortford,
July, 1964

*To the Chairman and Members,
Bishop's Stortford Urban District Council*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1963, on the health of the Bishop's Stortford Urban District which has been drawn up on the lines indicated in the Circular issued by the Ministry of Health.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of 20,070 shows an increase of 480 over last year. This compares with an increase of 640 during 1962.

Compared with the previous year there was a fall in the birth rate, the death rate and the infantile mortality rate. The decline in the death rate and infantile mortality rate is encouraging. There are a number of ways in which the health of the Community can be assessed, but vital statistics remain perhaps the most reliable indicator.

The department was heavily committed during the early part of the year by an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery which occurred in the North-East part of the town. This was brought under control by the end of April only to be followed by the Typhoid outbreak at Harlow and although no actual cases of Typhoid were notified in the Urban District a great deal of work was involved in the checking of numerous contacts. Further details of both these outbreaks are given later in this report. 444 cases of Measles were notified during the year but this follows the usual bi-annual pattern of this disease.

Dr. E. M. Harrison resigned as Medical Officer of Health on the 24th August, 1963 after a period of 13 years service. Dr. Harrison left to study for a further diploma at Manchester University and we would like to record our appreciation of her service to the town.

Mr. R. C. Brown, Pupil Public Health Inspector, who qualified during 1962 was successful in gaining the diploma in the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. He resigned his appointment on the 30th June, 1963 to take up a post as Additional Public Health Inspector with the Dunmow Rural District Council. We wish him well in his new appointment. Miss S. M. Cooper was appointed to succeed Mr. Brown and took up her duties on the 16th September, 1963. Mrs. S. Drew resigned as Clerk/Typist on the 31st January, 1963 and was succeeded by Mrs. R. Waters, who commenced her duties on the 18th February, 1963.

We wish to express to the Chairman and Members of the Council and to all our colleagues our grateful thanks for all the help and support we have received.

We are,

Your obedient Servants.

I. G. YULE,

Medical Officer of Health

A. L. GOOD,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION A

Provision of Medical Services

General Practitioner Services

These are provided by three practices, one being a large practice involving seven practitioners in one central premises, another with three practitioners partly working in a central surgery and also in two more outlying surgeries, and a third single practitioner practice based in a central surgery.

Five Dental practices exist in the town and on the whole it appears that the demands for treatment are being satisfactorily met.

Pharmaceutical services are adequate and the more outlying housing areas now have an accessible pharmaceutical chemist.

Hospital Services

These are provided at the Bishop's Stortford and District Hospital (68 beds) and the Herts and Essex General Hospital (397 beds). The former is staffed by General Practitioners, Consultants and a Resident Medical Officer and is a training school for State Enrolled Nurses. Facilities are available for treatment of medical, surgical, ear, nose and throat diseases, obstetrical and gynaecological, orthopaedic and paediatric illnesses. In addition there is a Physical Medicine and Radiology department.

The Herts and Essex General Hospital has steadily continued to expand and improve its facilities and much progress has been made in the past few years in creating new departments and modernising the buildings. The hospital is a training school for Nurses and Midwives and is medically staffed by Consultants, Registrars and House Officers. There are specialist departments in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, physical medicine, dentistry and oral surgery, orthopaedics, ear, nose and throat diseases, dermatology, tuberculosis and diseases of the chest, ophthalmology, psychiatry and venereal diseases. There is also an excellent pathological service.

Hertfordshire County Council Health Services

The Home Nursing and Midwifery services were fully occupied and with a growing population the demands made

on them continued to increase. The Health Visitors continued to supervise the health of children under 5 in the homes and also school children at school medical inspections in conjunction with the School Medical Officer.

Clinics are held regularly at the Health Centre, Market Square. Clinic facilities are provided for ante-natal care, infant welfare, child guidance, speech, dental and orthodontic care, minor ailments and chiropody.

Home Help facilities are also available for those needing them on the advice of a Doctor or Health Visitor.

Voluntary Organisations

The Family Planning Association hold clinics regularly at the Herts and Essex General Hospital.

The W.V.S. provide a Meals-on-Wheels Service to house-bound elderly people and this service is generously subsidised by the Council.

The Old People's Welfare Committee do much towards alleviating the problems of the elderly people in the town.

SECTION B

Statistics

(1) General

Area (Acres)	3,826
Population (Registrar General's estimate for Mid-year 1963)	20,070
Population (Census 1961)	18,308
Rateable Value	£966,478
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,831
Number of Inhabited houses	6,255
Density of Persons per acre	5.24
Density of Houses per acre	1.6
Average number of occupants per house	3.2

(2) Vital Statistics

(a) Live Births (Total)	445
<i>Males Females</i>	
Legitimate	212 211
Illegitimate	8 14
(b) Live Birth rate per 1,000 Population :—	
Crude rate	22.17
Adjusted rate (Comparability Factor 0.85)	18.84
Rate for England and Wales	18.2
(c) Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.94
(d) Stillbirths	7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	15.49
(e) Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	5
Infant Mortality rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	11.24
Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales	21.1
Neo-Natal Mortality rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	6.74
Perinatal mortality rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	17.69
(f) Maternal mortality	Nil
(g) Total deaths all ages	198
(h) Death rate per 1,000 population :—	
Crude rate	9.86
Adjusted rate	9.26
(Comparability Factor 0.94)	
Rate for England and Wales	12.2

(3) Comparative Table of Vital Statistics

		1963	1962	1961	1953	1913
Live Births	No.	445	429	409	180	146
	Adjusted rate	18.84	19.71	19.85	14.28	16.15
Total Infant deaths	No.	5	10	6	7	13
	Rate	11.24	23.31	14.67	38.9	89.0
Maternal Deaths	No.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
	Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13.6
Total Deaths	No.	198	222	209	146	112
	Adjusted rate	9.26	10.87	10.25	10.95	11.09
Population (Estimated mid-year)		20,070	19,590	18,950	13,210	9,040

(4) Mortality Table

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										Total all ages	
				1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	over 75	1963	1962	
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
11 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	
12 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	3	
13 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4	4	
16 Diabetes ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
18 Coronary Disease, Angina ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	15	2	
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	5	9	14	24	
20 Other Heart Disease ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	18	22	
21 Other Circulatory Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	10	7	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	

MORTALITY TABLE—contd.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								Total all ages	
				1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	1963	1962
22 Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23 Pneumonia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	17
24 Bronchitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
31 Congenital Malformations	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
32 Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
34 All Other Accidents	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
35 Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	101
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	121

N.B. The numbers on the extreme left refer to the International Classification of Causes of Death. Where no deaths have been recorded, the entry has been excluded.

MORTALITY TABLE—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

The total of 198 deaths during 1963 represents a decrease of 24 deaths from the previous year. This gives a crude death rate of 9.86 per 1,000 population, and the adjusted rate, which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the local population on the number of deaths, is 9.26 per 1,000. These figures compare very favourably with the mortality rate of 12.2 per 1,000 recorded for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death were :—

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation ..	68 deaths (34.3%)
Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	35 deaths (17.7%)
Cancer (all sites)	32 deaths (16.2%)
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	28 deaths (14.1%)

These four major groups are thus responsible for four out of five deaths. Degenerative diseases of blood vessels and various forms of cancer are now firmly established as the chief causes of death. In general this is the result of the greater proportion of old people in the population and the diminished importance of infectious diseases, as causes of death, particularly in younger people.

Diseases of the respiratory system are still responsible for many deaths, and also for a great deal of non-fatal but disabling disease. Atmospheric pollution and the smoking habits of the population are important factors associated with the high incidence of respiratory disease in this country. Smoke pollution is fortunately not a very serious problem in Bishop's Stortford compared with some of the highly industrial areas but the recordings of pollution made by the Health Department over a number of years show that we are not entirely free from this hazard.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus continue to increase both in Bishop's Stortford and nationally. They must serve as yet another stern warning of the long term danger of cigarette smoking. Lung cancer is now responsible for four times as many deaths as road accidents.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were five deaths of children under 1 year giving an infant mortality rate of 11.2 per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales is 21.1 per 1,000 live births. The numbers concerned in Bishop's Stortford are however small and in these circumstances one or two additional

infant deaths can cause a considerable alteration in the mortality rate. There is therefore no room for complacency but it is nevertheless very pleasing to be able to record an infant mortality rate which is nearly half the national figure. Three of the infant deaths occurred within the first month of life and there were seven stillbirths. These figures confirm that the greatest loss of infant life is at or about the time of birth when conditions such as prematurity, congenital malformations and infection present a severe hazard to the infant.

SECTION C

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

(1) Notifiable Diseases

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year:

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 60	Over Sixty
Acute Lobar Pneumonia ..	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	444	5	78	117	223	11	5	5	—
Para-Typhoid B ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery ...	72	3	7	6	21	8	4	23	—
Tuberculosis ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1
Whooping Cough ...	43	2	7	10	18	2	1	3	—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Acute Lobar Pneumonia...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	81	110	100	57	78	3	8	7	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sonne Dysentery ...	11	26	15	12	2	—	4	1	1	—	1	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	1	7	9	7	12	6	—	1

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases showed a considerable increase from the previous year, notifications being particularly heavy during the first six months associated with outbreaks of measles and dysentery. Later in the year there was a small outbreak of whooping cough and 43 cases

were notified.

The high incidence of measles is in keeping with the usual 2 year cycle of this disease which depends on the build up of susceptible people in the community. Measles may be complicated by ear and chest infections in young children and there is not yet a widely available method of immunisation against this disease though considerable work is being done in this field.

The outbreak of sonne dysentery in the North-East part of the district early in the year created heavy demands on the staff. The 72 cases came from 43 families and in addition to arranging for specimens to ensure the clearance of these cases, contacts in the immediate household and where necessary other close contacts were checked, together with food handlers and school staff contacts. The outbreak necessitated 446 visits by the Public Health Inspectors and 480 specimens were submitted to the Cambridge Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. There is no doubt that the careful clearance of cases and contacts together with an insistence on the highest standards of hygiene did much to limit the spread of the outbreak.

Although the disease is usually fairly mild it is highly contagious and spreads from hand to hand often by contamination from doors, lavatory seats, etc. Hand washing after using the toilet and before handling food is of the greatest importance in limiting the spread of infection.

There was also a substantial rise in the number of cases of whooping cough notified. Immunisation against this disease although it does not give absolute protection does ensure, in the great majority of cases, a considerable reduction in the severity of the infection. It also helps to prevent the very young child from contracting the disease, and it is at this age that the danger of serious complications are much greater.

It is again pleasing to record that no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year. These diseases still present a danger to the community however as outbreaks of infection occurring from time to time in various areas of the country serve to remind us. The importance of maintaining a high level of diphtheria immunisation and poliomyelitis vaccination cannot be over emphasised.

The district also remained free from small pox during the year. The danger of an outbreak of small pox in this country is, however, still present, particularly with the development of world-wide air travel. Experience in the past has shown that routine vaccination of all infants is an essential preventive measure in the control of this disease.

Although there were no cases of typhoid or food poisoning in the area, the typhoid outbreak in Harlow in June necessitated contact tracing and the submission of specimens from contacts to ensure that any spread of the disease was prevented. It also served as another reminder of the need for strict hygiene particularly among those preparing and handling food. The single case of para-typhoid notified was contracted whilst the person concerned was on holiday on the Continent.

(2) Tuberculosis

	MALES		FEMALES		Totals
	Pul.	Non-P	Pul.	Non-P	
Cases on Register at 31.12.62..	23	3	18	5	49
Number of Cases Notified during Year	4	—	1	3	8
Inward Transfer	2	1	2	—	5
Cases Removed	8	—	2	2	12
Cases on Register at 31.12.63..	21	4	19	6	50

(3) National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47

This section gives power for the removal to suitable premises of persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically handicapped or living in unhealthy conditions are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. This power is fortunately rarely required and is only used in very extreme circumstances; whenever possible attempts are made to provide services and assistance so that the person can remain in his own home. It was found unnecessary to take action under this section during the year.

(4) Refuse Collection and Disposal

The tipping of refuse in the Town Meads was discontinued at the end of April, the Council having entered into an agreement with Braughing Rural District Council for tipping facilities at Hadham Towers. The facilities at Hadham Towers were made available for an initial period of 5 years and in view of the rather long haul to the new tip the Council purchased two new 50 cu. yd. Pakamatic vehicles for this purpose.

(5) Water Supply

The report of the Public Analyst in respect of a sample of drinking water taken from a house in the town is given below.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

	Physical Characters ...	Good
	Reaction	pH 7.0
THE SAMPLE CONTAINED:—		parts per 100,000
Chloride		2.7
Ammonia (Free and Saline)		absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)		0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C		0.0195
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)		0.45
Nitrites		absent
Poisonous Metals		absent
Total Hardness		27.0

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml
developing at 37°C= nil

Number of micro-organisms per ml
developing at 21°C= nil

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None

INFERENCE

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of the opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

S. GREENBURGH,

7th March, 1963

Public Analyst.

38 samples of drinking water were submitted to the Cambridge Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Three samples of drinking water were also submitted to the Public Analyst at Cambridge for chemical and bacteriological examination. All samples were reported upon as satisfactory.

(6) Drainage and Sewerage

The Minister of Housing and Local Government held a Public Enquiry in November into the Council's proposal to construct a new gravity sewer from Southmill to a discharge point at the Rye Meads Disposal Works. A technical investigation was also held by the Minister immediately following the Public Enquiry and this was in connection with the con-

struction of a new sewer down the valley from Cannonsmill to the Causeway. The provision of this new sewer was considered necessary by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor in order to relieve the pressure on the Cannonsmill Lane Pumping Station which was apparently becoming overloaded. The Minister's decision on both schemes is still awaited.

(7) Swimming Pools

107 samples of water were taken from the five swimming pools in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Details of the results of all samples, are given in the table below.

<i>Situation of Pool</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Results of Samples</i>	
		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Council Pool, The Causeway ..	45	45	—
Chantry Mount School, Whitehall	24	24	—
Thorley Hill Junior and Infants School	9	7	2
College — Indoor Pool, Maze Green Road	7	7	—
College — Outdoor Pool, Maze Green Road	22	18	4
TOTAL ..	107	101	6

The small number of unsatisfactory samples shown in the above table point to the very high standard which is maintained in the swimming pools, and the routine spot checks which are taken to determine the residual chlorine level and the pH value of the water prove to be most effective.

SECTION D

Public Health Administration

(1) Inspection of the District

6,133 visits to all types of premises were carried out during the year, the details of which are given below.

Total number of Visits	...	...	...	...	6,133
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	...	211
under the Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	1,495
Revisits to houses for housing defects	...	...	...	...	133
Council House Applications	...	...	...	...	193
Premises inspected on Complaint or Nuisance	...	...	...	...	396
Drainage and Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	6
Stables and Piggeries...	...	...	...	...	138
Markets	...	...	...	...	23
Factories (Power and Non-Power)	...	...	...	...	5
Factories Act—Building Sites	...	...	...	...	2
Factories Act—Outworkers	...	...	...	...	5
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	60
Workplaces, Offices and Shops	...	...	...	...	16
Schools	...	...	...	...	15
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	68
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	...	73
Swimming Pools and Sampling	...	...	...	...	13
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	531
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	...	...	...	...	27
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	16
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	240
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	43
Vermin and Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	85
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	163
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	954
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc.	...	...	...	...	79
Meat and Food Inspection—Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	175
Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	61
Wholesalers, Canteens, etc.	...	...	...	...	108
Butchers	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	33
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	61
Cafés, Restaurants and Canteens	...	...	...	...	11
Bakers	...	...	...	...	229
Grocers	...	...	...	...	11
Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	11
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...

Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	55
Street Markets	...	...	...	...	...	289
Food Preparing Premises and Wholesalers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other Food Premises and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	6
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Foods Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	6

(2) Special Premises

Particulars of the number and type of all the special premises on the register at the end of 1963 are given below:—

Factories

(a) With Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	...	107
(b) Without Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	...	5

Food Premises

Bakers	6
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Butchers	12
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Canteens

(a) Schools	18
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(b) Factories	5
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(c) Hospitals	2
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Clubs

(a) Non-Licensed	9
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(b) Licensed	13
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Dairymen and Dairies	4
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Fishmongers

(a) Wet and Fried Fish	2
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(b) Wet Fish	1
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(c) Fried Fish	1
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Greengrocers	13
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Grocers

(a) Non-Licensed	27
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(b) Licensed	3
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Licensed Premises	33
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Restaurants

(a) Non-Licensed	12
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(b) Licensed	4
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Sugar Confectionery	14
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Non Food Shops

Antiques	2
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Boots and Shoes	8
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Chemists	7
Clothiers	21
Electrical Goods	12
Florists	6
Furnishers	6
Hairdressers	21
Ironmongers	7
Jewellers	5
Leather Goods	5
Milliners	2
Newsagents	8
Opticians	5
Pet Shops and Seed Merchants	3
Radio and Television	13
Stationers	4
Toys	6
Wall Paper	7
<i>Workplaces</i>	40

(3) Complaints and Matters Referred

Complaints received	831
Complaints investigated	802
Complaints referred to other Departments and Authorities	29
Other matters referred to other Departments and Authorities	26

(4) Testing of Drains and Sanitary Fittings

Drains tested with water	13
Drains tested with other means	85

(5) Notices Served and the Results of the Service of such Notices

(a) <i>Preliminary Notices</i>	No. Served	No. Com- plied with
(i) Dwelling Houses for Housing Defects	52	79
(ii) Special Premises (shops, factories, etc.)	5	15
(b) <i>Statutory Notices</i>		

See Housing Section for Details.

N.B.—The number of notices complied with includes notices outstanding from the previous year.

(6) Summary of Improvements Effected

	At Dwelling Houses	At Food Premises	At Shops, Offices, Hotels, etc.
Abatement of Nuisance	3	—	—
Accumulations removed	3	2	—
Ceilings repaired	27	2	—
Chimney Stacks repaired or renewed	21	—	—
Dampness remedied	10	—	—
Disinfections and Disinfestations ..	361	—	3
Doorsteps provided or improved ..	17	—	—
Doors repaired or renewed	41	1	—
Drains cleared or repaired	29	2	2
Drain inspection chambers provided, renewed or improved	17	1	1
Drains laid or drains relaid	21	—	—
Eaves Gutters repaired or renewed ..	29	—	—
Electric Lighting	2	—	—
External Decoration	3	—	—
Fireplaces repaired or renewed ..	14	—	—
Floors repaired or renewed	36	2	1
Food Stores provided or improved ..	9	—	—
Garden walls or fences provided or improved	10	—	—
Gulleys provided	10	—	—
Handrail to Stairs	7	—	—
Outbuildings or other structures demolished	6	—	—
Roofs repaired	49	—	—
Rooms decorated and cleansed ..	35	9	3
Rain Water pipes repaired or renewed	27	—	—
Staircases repaired or renewed ..	8	—	—
Sub-floor ventilation improved ..	6	—	—
Valley Gutters renewed	2	—	—
Ventilation improved (Air Brick) ..	4	—	—
Wall plaster repaired	49	2	4
Walls repaired or renewed (Internal)	52	4	4
Walls repaired or renewed (External)	60	1	—
Water Tap provided or improved ..	1	—	—
Windows provided or improved ..	86	—	—
Yard Paving provided or improved ..	18	—	—
WATER CLOSETS			
Artificial lighting provided ..	6	—	—
Cisterns repaired	8	1	—
Compartments provided or rebuilt	5	—	—
Flushpipe joints repaired ..	1	—	—
Improved	10	2	—
Pedestals provided	12	—	—
Seats repaired or renewed ..	14	2	—
Soil and Vent pipes provided or improved	3	—	—

Summary of Improvements Effected—contd.

	At Dwelling Houses	At Food Premises	At Shops, Offices, Hotels, etc.
WATER SUPPLY			
Hot water supply provided or im- proved	5	7	—
Internal water supply provided ..	7	1	1
Sinks, baths or basins provided ..	20	9	—
Waste pipes repaired or renewed ..	17	2	—
Water Butts provided	1	—	—
Water Supply pipes repaired or renewed	8	1	—
FOOD PREMISES			
Automatic Flush to Urinal ..	—	1	—
Clothing lockers provided ..	—	2	—
Equipment provided or improved ..	—	6	—
First Aid Kit provided	—	4	—
Food display improved	—	5	—
Food handling improved	—	7	—
Refrigerator provided	—	3	—
Soap, towels, etc., provided ..	—	5	1
Smoking—Cautions given ..	—	1	—
W.C. Notice	—	1	—
Name and Address Board (Street Markets)	—	58	—
Open food displayed on the ground ..	—	9	—
Wearing of Protective Clothing ..	—	2	—
Unsuitable Meat Delivery Lorry..	—	1	—

(7) Disinfection and Disinfestation

364 properties were disinfested and 312 wasp's nests were destroyed during the year.

(8) Atmospheric Pollution

The National Survey of air pollution has now been in operation for a sufficient period to enable comparisons to be made between sites of similar classification. Table I gives a summary of the observations for the year ending 31st March, 1962 for Bishop's Stortford and for sites in the same classification. It will be seen from this table that Bishop's Stortford has the lowest concentration of Sulphur Dioxide for the year and this is most encouraging, indicating as it does that the amount of industrial pollution is very low.

The difference in the pattern of smoke and sulphur dioxide emissions can be useful in comparing the pollution observed at different sites, and also seasonal variations. In

summer, domestic pollution is at a minimum and the industrial element in a "mixed" area predominates, tending to give a low smoke/SO₂ ratio. Thus, the variation of this ratio between summer and winter should give an indication of the part industry plays in the pollution of a particular site. In an area with a high proportion of industry the ratio would be low throughout the year, although it might rise on those days when domestic smoke is carried into the area on the wind.

Table I
NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

Table of Observations for Year ending 31st March, 1962 for Sites in same Classification as Bishop's Stortford

Site Name and Number (D/2)	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE			Ratio of Smoke to Sulphur Dioxide		
	Summer	Winter	Year	Summer	Winter	Year	Summer	Winter	Year
B.C. (Lancashire) ..	186	349	268	110	310	210	1.69	1.12	1.27
R.D.C. (Warwickshire) ..	54	176	115	94	170	132	.57	1.03	.87
U.D.C. (Kent) ..	34	134	84	105	200	152	.32	.67	.55
U.D.C. (Lancashire) ..	181	424	302	138	262	200	1.31	1.61	1.51
U.D.C. (South Wales) ..	31	82	56	61	91	76	.50	.90	.73
B.C. (Kent) ..	39	140	90	94	180	137	.41	.77	.65
B.C. (Bucks) ..	27	102	64	52	138	95	.51	.73	.67
U.D.C. (Lancashire) ..	134	288	211	127	301	214	1.06	.96	.99
B.C. (Derbyshire) ..	88	278	183	120	280	200	.73	.99	.91
B.C. (Surrey) ..	22	121	72	61	197	129	.36	.61	.55
B.C. (Lancashire) ..	148	393	271	182	373	278	.81	1.05	.97
U.D.C. (Hertfordshire) ..	20	68	44	32	114	73	.62	.59	.60
B.C. (Bedfordshire (D/2E))	28	102	65	63	185	124	.44	.55	.52
B.C. (Kent) ..	33	113	73	109	150	130	.30	.75	.56
U.D.C. (Yorkshire) ..	72	178	125	88	146	117	.81	1.21	1.06
U.D.C. (Lancashire) ..	95	292	194	122	286	204	.77	1.02	.95
B.C. (Warwickshire) ..	34	98	66	64	137	100	.53	.71	.66
U.D.C. (Essex) ..	42	136	89	94	176	135	.44	.77	.65
Bishop's Stortford U.D.C.	35	112	74	46	89	68	.76	1.25	1.08

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

B.C. — Borough Council.

U.D.C. — Urban District Council.

R.D.C. — Rural District Council.

Site Classification

D/2 — Small town centre; limited commercial area mixed with old residential housing and possibly minor industry.

D/2E — Small town centre; limited commercial area mixed with old residential housing and possibly minor industry; smoke control area.

A study of the smoke/SO₂ ratios for Bishop's Stortford shows a high winter ratio and a low summer ratio which reveals the fact that there is room for improvement by way of a reduction in the amount of domestic smoke production.

Table II shows the average concentrations for smoke and sulphur dioxide at both stations in Bishop's Stortford since investigations commenced locally. The steady though small reduction in the yearly average concentrations of smoke presents a very hopeful sign. The figures are all the more striking when it is realised that the number of houses within the half-mile radius of Number 1 station has risen from 2,116 in 1960 to 2,336 in 1963, a 10 per cent increase. The greater use of various types of Central Heating and the advent of the modern room heaters have clearly played a major part in this welcome reduction in smoke pollution. The removal of smoke from the air lets through more of the sun's heat which sets up convection and so increases the dispersion of other pollutants harmlessly into the upper air.

Table II
Atmospheric Pollution

Averages for Both Stations in Bishop's Stortford since Investigations commenced Locally

STATION	Year	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
		Summer Average	Winter Average	Yearly Average	Summer Average	Winter Average	Yearly Average
Bishop's Stortford ..	1960	42	177	79	42	98	70
No. 1 Station ..	1961	35	120	78	47	110	78
Council House ..	1962	31	119	75	36	90	63
	1963	30	103	66	39	102	71
Average for above 4 years		34	130	74	41	100	70
Bishop's Stortford ..	1962	23	118	71	26	89	58
No. 2 Station ..	1963	23	116	70	32	112	72
Cemetery							
Average for above 2 years		23	117	70	29	100	65

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

Table III shows the average monthly concentration for both stations in Bishop's Stortford during 1963.

Table III
Atmospheric Pollution
Average Monthly Concentration Figures—Bishop's Stortford

1963	COUNCIL HOUSE STATION No. 1						CEMETERY STATION No. 2					
	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE			SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
JANUARY ..	132	360	24	158	978	34	200	640	72	182	527	88
FEBRUARY ..	138	280	40	128	240	57	166	284	88	171	288	103
MARCH ..	70	172	12	89	234	26	63	136	28	81	149	37
APRIL ..	37	160	12	55	124	16	47	120	20	55	151	28
MAY ..	30	48	0	47	115	20	19	36	4	36	80	14
JUNE ..	21	38	4	29	54	15	11	22	4	24	50	0
JULY ..	28	45	15	46	83	24	14	23	5	32	71	18
AUGUST ..	25	39	14	26	48	10	13	32	4	21	38	8
SEPTEMBER ..	41	81	17	31	77	8	33	55	8	24	43	8
OCTOBER ..	69	132	35	62	115	37	50	90	17	53	89	25
NOVEMBER ..	88	170	30	79	184	38	74	148	11	68	141	37
DECEMBER ..	122	232	12	97	159	32	145	244	76	118	191	65
AVERAGES	66	146	18	71	201	26	70	153	28	72	152	36

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

(9) Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) FOOD HYGIENE

The high standard of food hygiene was maintained throughout the year and as a result of the routine inspection of food premises 156 improvements were effected. The need however for constant supervision of all food premises forms a vital part of the day to day work of the department and these efforts must not be relaxed.

(b) MARKETS

The regular weekly inspection of the street and covered markets and the cattle, rabbit and poultry markets was continued throughout the year. Here again a high standard has been maintained.

(c) MILK SUPPLY

Fifty-six samples of bottled milk and 23 samples of cream were taken in course of delivery to the consumer during the year and submitted to the Cambridge Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All the samples were reported upon as satisfactory, details of which are shown in the table.

Designation	No. of Samples Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised Milk	12	12	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk ...	27	27	—
Sterilised Milk	17	17	—
Cream	23	23	—

(d) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE-CREAM

Sixty-eight premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream and this represents an increase of two over the previous year.

Bacteriological Examination

16 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Cambridge Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results of samples are detailed in the table below. Grade 4 samples are regarded as unsatisfactory.

	No. of Samples	Results of Samples			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice Cream ...	16	11	5	—	—

14 samples of ice lollies were also taken and all were reported upon as satisfactory by the laboratory.

(e) MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

Ten premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the preparation and manufacture of preserved food as follows:—

Sausages	5
Sausages and Brawn	2
Sausages and Cooked Meats	1
Meat Pickling	1
Cooked Hams	1

Meat inspection duties on behalf of the Dunmow Rural District Council were undertaken at the private slaughterhouse, Little Jenkins, Great Hallingbury, during the months of January, February, March and April, this work being taken over by the Dunmow Rural District Council with effect from the 20th April, 1963. Details of the carcasses inspected and condemned are given in the appropriate table.

(f) MISCELLANEOUS FOOD SAMPLING

Thirty-seven samples of various foods were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Cambridge Public Health Laboratory and all were reported upon as satisfactory.

The types of food sampled were chocolate flavoured drink, evaporated milk, grapefruit, lamb tongues, lard, orange drink, pineapple pieces and yoghourt.

(g) DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 6.6076 tons compared with 1.7933 tons in the previous year. The unsound food was disposed of under supervision on the Council's controlled tip and full details are shown in the appropriate tables. The large increase in the amount of food condemned is accounted for by the fact that 2,869 lbs. of bananas which were delayed in transit became affected by frost ; 4,239 lbs. of potatoes were also delayed in transit and became unsound and 2,005 lbs. of frozen foods were found to be unfit as a result of breakdowns in frozen food cabinets

DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
Heads and Tongues	—	—	—	91 lb.	91 lb.
Lungs	48 lb.	—	15 lb.	61 lb.	124 lb.
Hearts	—	—	—	11 lb.	11 lb.
Livers	75 lb.	—	—	88 lb.	163 lb.
Kidneys	—	—	—	7 lb.	7 lb.
Spleens	—	—	—	—	—
Mesenterys ..	—	—	—	2 lb.	2 lb.
Legs	—	—	—	15 lb.	15 lb.
Carcase Meat ..	4 lb.	—	—	245 lb.	249 lb.
Totals	127 lb.	—	15 lb.	520 lb.	662 lb.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	88	—	15	175	289
Number Inspected	88	—	15	175	289
All Diseases except Tubercu- losis and Cysticercosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Weight in lb. condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	15	90
Weight in lb. condemned ...	127	—	—	15	428
Percentage affected	13.636	—	—	8.571	31.142
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Weight in lb. condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	10
Weight in lb. condemned ...	—	—	—	—	92
Percentage affected	—	—	—	—	3.460
Cysticercosis only:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Weight in lb. condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Weight in lb. condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage affected	—	—	—	—	—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

At Slaughterhouse

Meat... .. 662 lb. or 0.2955 tons

At Food Shops and Wholesale Premises

Tinned Meat and Other Foods 3,657 lb. or 1.6326 tons

Meat and Other Foods ... 8,477 lb. or 3.7844 tons

Frozen Meat and Other Foods 2,005 lb. or 0.8951 tons

Total 14,801 lb. or 6.6076 tons

UNSOUND TINNED FOODS

Description	Weight		No of Tins	Description	Weight		No of Tins
	lb.	oz.			lb.	oz.	
Apples ..	11	12	2	Melon ..	—	14½	1
Apricots ..	196	8½	54	Mexicorn ..	1	6	2
Asparagus ..	1	9	2	Milk ..	125	7	161
Baby Foods ..	1	6½	5	Niblets ..	1	11	1
Bacon ..	17	1	26	Oranges ..	57	4	63
Beans ..	64	8	62	Peaches ..	252	3	157
Beef ..	—	12	1	Pears ..	112	10	103
Beetroot ..	16	9	13	Peas ..	276	9	289
Blackberries ..	13	1½	17	Pilchards ..	44	—	52
Carrots ..	26	12½	25	Pineapple ..	261	2½	204
Celery ..	4	11½	4	Plums ..	11	13	10
Cherries ..	18	7	25	Pork ..	46	12	17
Choc Pudding	—	10½	1	Potato Salad	15	8½	31
Coca-Cola ..	1	3	2	Prawns ..	—	7½	2
Corned Beef ..	186	13½	76	Raspberries	15	1½	20
Corned Mutton	58	3	13	Rhubarb ..	6	14½	6
Crab ..	—	6½	1	Rice ..	74	2	109
Cream ..	354	7	885	Salmon ..	10	1½	22
Fish ..	—	13½	3	Sardines ..	—	14½	4
Fruit Salad ..	129	8½	106	Sausages ..	3	11	5
Gherkins ..	6	12	5	Soup ..	48	8½	63
Gooseberries	2	13	3	Spaghetti ..	11	7½	8
Grapefruit ..	69	5½	64	Steak ..	117	7½	126
Grapes ..	5	15½	6	Steak & Kidney	4	7½	6
Ham ..	194	9	23	Stew ..	2	15	3
Jam ..	24	—	5	Strawberries	10	1	11
Lemon Juice	5	10	15	Tapicoa ..	—	15½	1
L'ade Shandy	7	6	15	Tomatoes ..	471	12½	508
Liver ..	80	—	8	Tongue ..	12	12	10
Loganberries	15	—	15	Veal ..	24	—	4
Luncheon Meat	48	12	31	Vegetables ..	41	7	32
Marmalade ..	6	—	3				
Meat ..	20	11½	22	Total ..	3656	9½	3569

UNSOUND FROZEN FOODS

Description					Weight		No. of Packets
					lb.	oz.	
Confectionery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	130	11¾	227
Fish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	513	13½	1,107
Fruit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	12½	24
Meat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	136	9¼	312
Pastry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32	9¾	71
Poultry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	268	12¾	190
Vegetables .. .. .	..	..	..	..	911	15	1,757
Total ..					2,005	4	3,688

UN SOUND OTHER FOODS

Description	Weight		Description	Weight	
	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
Bacon	40	—	Lamb (7 legs) ..	13	—
Bananas	2,869	—	Marmalade (3 jars)	3	—
Beef	681	—	Mushrooms (16 boxes)	40	—
Butter	4	8	O'nge Squash (1 bot.)	1	4
Cheese	23	—	Peanut Butter (2 jars)	—	14
Chickens (33)	85	—	Pickled Onions (2 jars)	3	—
Corned Beef	2	—	Potatoes (23 boxes, 55 bags)	4,239	—
Fish (1 box)	84	—	Prunes	35	—
Gherkins (3 jars) ..	4	15½	Rabbit (1 box) ..	30	—
Grapefruit Squash (13 bottles)	13	—	Spleens	9	—
Haggis	43	8	Sugar (Demarara) ..	112	—
Ham	6	4	Tongue	3	—
Jam (29 jars)	33	—	Turkeys (4)	43	8
Kidneys (2 boxes) ..	56	—	Total	8477	13½

(10) Rodent Control

(i) Disinfestation of Sewers

The sewers in the district have not revealed any evidence of serious rat infestation over a period of some years and it has not been found to be necessary to carry out any treatment. However, test baiting will be undertaken as soon as possible.

(ii) Disinfestation of Surface Properties

Number of Dwelling Houses treated	...	...	149
„ Business Premises treated	...	...	112
„ Council Premises treated	...	...	26
„ Agricultural Premises treated	...	...	10
„ Poison Baits laid	...	...	3,144
„ „ „ partly taken	...	...	1,209
„ „ „ completely taken	...	...	295
„ Bodies recovered (a) rats	...	...	313
„ „ „ (b) mice	...	...	77

Total number of visits made by the operator 1,803

Rats and mice were more in evidence during the year and this called for an all round intensification of the work of the Rodent Operator. The Rodent Control service however continues to function efficiently and smoothly.

(11) The Storage of Petroleum Spirit

Sixty premises were licensed by the Council for the storage of petroleum spirit and the fees received in respect of these licences amounted to £46 0s. 0d.

(12) The Provision of Dustbins

261 dustbins were provided by the Council during the year, making a total of 6,071 dustbins supplied since the scheme was put into operation in July, 1954.

The 3rd, 4th and 5th stages of the paper sack system of refuse collection and disposal were introduced during the year in the Twyford Park, Newtown and Hockerill areas, covering some 2,885 properties in all. The Council agreed to complete the changeover from dustbins to paper sacks with the introduction of stages 6 and 7 during the year 1964/5. Stages 6 and 7 cover the Parsonage Lane, Cannons Close, Kings Court and Town Centre areas which involve approximately 2,350 properties. The speeding up of the paper sack system is wise and will enable the full benefits both from the financial and health point of view to be fully implemented at an earlier date.

(13) Pet Animals Act, 1951

Three licences were renewed by the Council during the year in respect of the keeping of pet shops.

(14) Factories Act, 1961

Twenty-eight visits were made to the factories on the register and it was found necessary in one instance to serve an informal notice. The number of factory inspections carried out during the year was low compared to the factories on the register and it is hoped to increase the number of visits substantially in the near future.

Thirty-one outworkers were employed during the year by the various factories in the district, a decrease of 2 over the previous year.

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	5	2	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	107	21	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	5	—	—
TOTAL	122	28	1	—

2. CASES in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				No of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (s 1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (s 2)... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (s 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (s 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (s 7):					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	—	—	—	—

(15) Housing

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) By the Local Authority Nil

(b) By Private Enterprise 143

Number of houses made available by conversion or adaptation of existing buildings 4

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

The houses listed below were demolished during the year.

13, 19, 32, 39, Firlands.

52, 54, 56, London Road.

HOUSES CLOSED

The following unfit houses were closed during the year.

13, 19, 32, 39, Firlands.

Gate Cottage, Twyford Road.

HOUSES MADE FIT AFTER FORMAL ACTION BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

HOUSING ACT, 1957, SECTION 16

3 Apton Road.

HOUSES MADE FIT AFTER INFORMAL ACTION

Seventy-four houses were rendered fit by the Owners during the year, following informal action by the Local Authority. 829 housing defects were remedied as a result of this work and this is a satisfactory achievement. There is still a bottle-neck in housing repair work due to the shortage of builders willing to undertake this type of work ; there were however, signs at the end of the year that the position was improving slightly.

(16) The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

A site licence was issued by the Council during the year 1962 in respect of a site at Start Hill Farm. The site is well maintained on which a four-berth caravan is stationed. The conditions were found to be satisfactory and no contraventions were observed during the year.

(17) Houses in Multiple Occupation.

A Pilot Survey of some 10 houses used in multiple occupation was carried out during the year in order to give a typical cross section of this type of house in use in the Urban District. A full report was submitted to the Health Committee in November, 1963 following the completion of the Pilot Survey and the Committee approved recommendations made in connection with the provision of additional services and facilities and the standards to prevent or reduce overcrowding. The County Fire Protection Officer is to be consulted in all cases and his recommendations with regard to means of escape from fire will be implemented.